

USSR

SAMSON, A. M., KLYUKANOVA, N. A., and KOTOMISEVA, L. A.

"Formation from Noises of Longitudinal Types of Oscillations of a Laser in  
the Preoscillation Period"

Minsk, Zhurnal Prikladnoy Spektroskopii, May 1971, pp 809-814

**Abstract:** The formation of longitudinal types of oscillations from noises having a dispersion boundary were studied. On the basis of recurrent relationships for the intensity of the electrical field analytic expressions for the envelopes of the radiation maxima and the forms of the individual longitudinal mode up to the beginning of oscillation were obtained. The wave properties of the resonator, dispersion of the active region, and dependence of the refractive index on the population inversion were taken into consideration. Losses were assumed to be the same for all modes.

The article includes 24 equations and two figures. There are 5 references

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1/2 026 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70  
TITLE--CHOOOSING BLEACHABLE DYE FILTERS TO OBTAIN PERIODIC UNDAMPED OUTPUT  
POWER OSCILLATIONS IN A LASER -U-  
ALTHOF-(02)-SAMSON, A.M., RYBAKOV, V.A.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR *S*

SOURCE--ZHURNAL PRIKLADNOI SPEKTROSKOPII, VOL. 12, APR. 1970, P. 641-646

DATE PUBLISHED----70

SUBJECT AREAS--PHYSICS

TOPIC TAGS--LASER RADIATION FILTER, LASER EQUIPMENT, PULSE LASER

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--2000/1313

STEP NO--UR/0368/70/012/000/0641/0646

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0124964

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 026  
CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO124964

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT—(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. ANALYSIS OF THE CONDITIONS OF REALIZATION OF AN AUTOOSCILLATORY REGIME IN A LASER WITH THE AID OF BLEACHABLE DYE FILTERS, BASED ON THE BALANCE EQUATIONS. A PROCEDURE FOR SELECTING THESE FILTERS IS OUTLINED. THE POSSIBILITY OF CONVERTING TO A PULSATING REGIME LASERS WHICH DO NOT HAVE A PEAKED STRUCTURE EVEN UNDER TRANSIENT CONDITIONS IS ALSO CONSIDERED. EXAMPLES ILLUSTRATING THE METHOD OF FILTER SELECTION ARE CITED. THE ANALYTICAL ESTIMATES ARE ILLUSTRATED BY SOLVING THE INITIAL EQUATIONS ON AN ELECTRONIC COMPUTER.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

SAMSON, A. M., RYBAKOV, V. A.

"Natural Oscillatory Mode of a Laser With a Clarifying Filter"

Minsk, Zhurnal Prikladnoy Spektroskopii, June 1970, pp 997-1006

Abstract: Based on rate equations, conditions for the feasibility of a natural oscillatory mode with the aid of clarifying filters are analyzed. The method used in selecting them is discussed. Formulas imposing the necessary conditions on the parameters of the system for the solution of the problem are derived. Analytic evaluations of the oscillation parameters are obtained, and their dependence on the various parameters of the medium is studied.

The results are illustrated by the solution of the original equations on an electronic computer.

The article includes 1 table and 4 illustrations. There are 7 bibliographic references.

1/1

ACC NR: AP9012174

SOURCE CODE: UR/0300/69/010/003/0443/0448

AUTHOR: Kotomtseva, L. A.; Samson, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Development time and spectral width of a single pulse from a laser with a saturable adsorber

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 10, no. 3, 1969, 443-448

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, laser pulse, pulse development, generation

ABSTRACT: Balance equations are used to calculate the development time of a single pulse of a ruby laser with a saturable absorber and formulas are estimated for its spectral width. The numerical calculations show that a narrowing ( $t_c \approx 0.025$ ) of the spectral width of a single pulse occurs with an increase in the loss coefficient of the active medium caused by an increase in the pulse formation time. The authors thank B. I. Stepanov for attention and advice. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 9 formulas, and 2 appendices with 9 formulas. [WA-14] [YK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none

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1930

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UDC: 621.378.3

ACC NR: AP9009068

SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/69/010/002/0236/0243

AUTHOR: Samson, A. M.; Rybakov, V. A.; Stashkevich, N. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Nonstationary oscillation of a ruby laser with ruby filter

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 10, no. 2, 1969,  
236-243

ABSTRACT: A set of nonlinear equations describing potential nonstationary generation of a ruby laser with a ruby filter is derived. A study is made of the mechanism underlying the transition from spiking to single-pulse regime and from generation with a stable stationary regime to generation of undamped spikes. Formulas for pulse frequencies are derived for within the range of the stationary values. Analytical estimates are illustrated by numerical solutions. SUB CODE: 20/

1964 1776

96

USSR

SAMSON, A. M., RYBAKOV, V. A.

"Selection of Clarifying Filters for Obtaining Periodic, Continuous Oscillations  
of Radiative Power in Lasers"

Minsk, Zhurnal Prikladnoy Spektroskopii, April 1970, pp 641-6

**ABSTRACT:** On the basis of rate equations conditions are analyzed for the feasibility of a natural oscillation mode by means of clarifying filters, and a method of selecting them is discussed. Also studied is the question of the possibility of shifting to a pulsing mode for lasers which do not have a spiking structure even in a transitional mode. Examples illustrating the method of selecting filters are presented. The analytical evaluations are illustrated by the solution of the original equations on an electronic computer.

The article includes 2 illustrations. There are 5 references.

1/1

USSR

UDC: 535.51

SAMSON, A. M., KOTOMTSEVA, L. A., and MILIMKEVICH, A. V.

"Transmission of Short Radiation Pulses Through Linear Amplifying and  
Absorbent Media"

Minsk, Zhurnal Fizikalnoy Spektroskopii, Vol 17, No 2, 1972, pp 228-236

**Abstract:** A theoretical and rigorous solution is proposed to cover one aspect of the problem of propagating light pulses through various types of media. This single aspect involves the laws of propagating short coherent pulses in linear amplifying or absorbent media, with the pulses defined as those whose spectral width is small compared with the uniform width of the corresponding amplification or absorption band. The solution is obtained through the Laplace transform and yields simple formulas for the electric field intensity as well as the polarization of the medium for any form and frequency of the incident pulse. Among the advantages claimed for the authors' method are its simplicity and the fact that the approximations sometimes required for simplifying the calculations can be made in finite form. The analytic computations for the resonance case are compared on the electronic computer with the solutions of the Maxwell equations and the density matrix, and a good agreement between the two methods is found.

Acc. Nr.

**AP0105560**Abstracting Service:  
CHEMICAL ABST

Ref. Code

4-70

**4P0363**

127137s Electron paramagnetic resonance in lattice defects  
in synthetic diamonds. Bratashevskii, Yu. A.; Litvin, Yu.  
A.; Samoilenko, N. D.; Slobolev, E. V. (Donets. Fiz.-Tekh.  
Inst., Donetsk, USSR). Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Neorg. Mater.  
1970, 6(2), 368-9 (Russ). A new type of EPR spectra obtained  
in nonirradiated synthetic diamonds is discussed. In synthetic  
diamonds which had been synthesized with various amts. of  
solvents (Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, Cr) present, at <150°, a spectrum is  
obsd. consisting of a central narrow isotropic line with one  
and the same g-factor, equal to 2.0324, and of 2 satellites with  
the very same g-factor and a distance between them of 2.7 Oe.  
The intensity of the spectrum significantly increases for those  
diamonds, which have probably been grown at a higher rate.  
A similar spectrum has not been obsd. in nonirradiated natural  
diamonds. These facts make one assume that this spectrum is  
caused by lattice defects arising during growth of these crystals.  
The most probable defect can be interstitial C atoms, the concn.  
of which can increase with increasing growth rate of the dia-  
monds. The presence of the 2 satellite lines can be assoc'd. with  
the hyperfine interaction between electrons with unpaired spins.  
There is absence of anisotropy in the g-factor because the de-  
formation of the surrounding cell by virtue of the Jahn-Teller

REEL/FRAME  
**13880576**

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effect is of a dynamic nature; it proceeds at a rate which is significantly higher than the spin relaxation rate, as a result of which a slight averaging of the g-factor is obsd. exptl.

S. A. Mersol

LLB

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USSR

BRATASHEVSKII, Yu. A., KERZHNEV, M. F., and SASHINIKO, N. V., Soviet Physicist  
Technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR

"EPR on Optically Excited Vacancies of Zinc in Cubic and Single Crystals"

Moscow, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Neorganicheskaya Khimiya, Vol 4, No 4,  
Jun 70, p 1171

**Abstract:** The EPR spectrum observed on irradiated samples of single crystals of cubic ZnS with Zn vacancies is analyzed. The samples were synthesized in a vapor (a) and in Zn vapor (b). The intensity of the EPR spectrum of (b) was considerably lower than that of (a). This indicates an existing correlation between the character of the spectrum and the presence of a Zn vacancy. The experimental data seem to indicate that the Zn vacancy in the EPR spectrum appears as a photoionized donor at the expense of a sulfur pair lacking two valence electrons of sulfur.

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USSR

UDC: 621.391.2

RUKHIN, A. L., SAMSONENKO, S. V.

"On a Detection Procedure Which is Invariant Relative to the  
Intensities of Signal and Interference"

Moscow, Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, Vol 17, No 1, Jan 72,  
pp 170-172

Abstract: A signal detection procedure is synthesized for Neumann-Pearson optimum detection of a signal with random phase against a background of interference when the signal is invariant relative to the amplitude A and the interference intensity  $\sigma$ . It is assumed that there are n independent samples  $x_{(1}; x_2; \dots; x_n; \dots; x_n)$ . The problem is to verify the hypothesis  $H_0$  for which the observed samples  $x_j$  have Rayleigh distribution

$$P_0(x) = \frac{x}{\sigma^2} e^{-x^2/2\sigma^2}, \quad x \geq 0$$

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USSR

RUKHIN, A. L., SAMSONENKO, S. V., Radiotekhnika i Elektronika,  
 Vol 17, No 1, Jan 72, pp 170-172

for the alternative hypothesis that the samples have generalized Rayleigh distribution ( $\mu = A^2/\sigma^2$ )

$$P_\mu(x) = \frac{x}{\sigma^2} \exp - \left( \frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2} + \mu \right) I_0 \left( \frac{x\sqrt{\mu}}{\sigma} \right), \quad x \geq 0,$$

where the positive values of  $A$  and  $\sigma$  are unknown. In terms of the parameter  $\mu$ , the hypothesis  $H_0: \mu = 0$ , and the alternative  $H_1: \mu > 0$ . If  $P_\mu(x)$  ( $\mu \geq 0$ ) is some density corresponding to one of these hypotheses, then the density of the form  $(1/\sigma)P_\mu(x/\sigma)$  also belongs to the same hypothesis for all positive  $\sigma$ . In view of this invariance of the problem, the analysis is restricted to a class of resolving functions which satisfy the equality

$$\psi(x_1; x_2; \dots; x_n) = \psi(\sigma x_1; \sigma x_2; \dots; \sigma x_n).$$

Bibliography of twelve titles.

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USSR

UDC 621.396.9

SAMSONENKO, S. V.

"Direction Finding Accuracy during Multi-Level Quantization of a Signal"

Moscow, Radiotekhnika, Vol 26, No 4, 1971, pp 91-94

**Abstract:** The author calculates direction finding error (the asymptotic dispersion of direction finding estimates using a method described in his earlier article, Radiotekhnika, Vol 25, No 1, 1970). Direction finding error is studied as a function of the number of quantization thresholds. Original article: three bibliographic entries, one figure, and seven formulas.

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172 031 UNCLASSIFIED//  
TITLE--MEASUREMENT OF THE ANGULAR COORDINATE IN MULTILEVEL SIGNAL  
QUANTIZATION -U-  
AUTHOR--SAMSONENKO, S.V.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--MOSCOW, RADIOTEKHNIKA, NO 1, 1970, PP 50-54

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--NAVIGATION

TOPIC TAGS--DIRECTION FINDING SIGNAL, INTERFERENCE MONITORING, SIGNAL  
INTERFERENCE, PROBABILITY

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1929/1355

STEP NO--UR/0108/70/000/001/0050/0054

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APOL23313

UNCLASSIFIED//  
UNCLASSIFIED//

272 031 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70  
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123313

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. A STRUCTURE IS GIVEN FOR  
PROCESSING SAMPLES IN FINDING THE DIRECTION OF SIGNALS WITH UNKNOWN  
INTENSITY IN THE PRESENCE OF INTERFERENCE. THIS IS DONE ON THE BASIS OF  
THE PROBABILITY MAXIMUM METHOD. THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE HAS ONE  
ILLUSTRATION AND THREE BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRIES.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 029

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70

TITLE--SYNTHESIS AND STUDY OF PHOSPHORUS CONTAINING POLYCARBONATES BASED  
ON PHOSGENE, DIAN, AND METHYLPHOSPHONIC ACID DICHLORIDE +U-

AUTHOR--(03)-SMIRNOVA, O.V., SAMSONIYA, SH.A., KOLESNIKOV, G.S.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--VYSOKOMOL. SOEDIM., SER."B" 1970, 12(5), 384-7

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY

TOPIC TAGS--CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS, CARBONATE, PHOSPHATE ESTER, PHOSGENE,  
CHLORINATED ORGANIC COMPOUND, X RAY ANALYSIS, IR SPECTRUM

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--3006/1230

STEP NO--UR/0460/70/012/005/0384/0387

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0134904

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 029

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0134904

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE POLYCONDENSATION OF (P HOC SUB6 H SUB4) SUB2 CHE SUB2 (I) MEPOCL SUB2, AND CLCL SUB2 AT THE INTERFACE BETWEEN THE ALK. AND ORG. PHASES GAVE POLYCARBONATES CONTG. OP(:O)NEO UNITS. THE POLYMERS CONTG. THESE UNITS ABSORB MORE O IN VACUUM THAN THE POLYCARBONATES BASED ON COCL SUB2 AND I ONLY. THIS IS DUE TO THE REACTIONS OF O WITH THE H ATOMS OF ME GROUPS. X RAY DIFFRACTOMETRY AND IR SPECTROSCOPY SHOWED THAT THE INTRODUCTION OF P DOES NOT SUBSTANTIALLY ALTER THE CRYSTALLINITY AND THE CRYSTAL TYPE OF THESE POLYCARBONATES. FACILITY: MOSK. KHIM.-TEKHNOL. INST. IM. MENDELEEEVA, MOSCOW, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 016

TITLE--SELECTION OF A SPECIMEN FOR CONTROLLING THE EXTENT OF CONTAMINATION  
OF FERROCHROMIUM -U-  
UNCLASSIFIED  
PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70

AUTHOR--(03)-TOPCHIY, S.F., GAREVSKIKH, I.A., SAMSONOV, A.N.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--ZAVCO. LAB. 1970, 36(3), 302-4

DATE PUBLISHED--70

SUBJECT AREAS--MATERIALS

TOPIC TAGS--FERROCHROMIUM, NONMETALLIC INCLUSION, SILICON, METAL INCOT

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--3001/0530

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0126278

STEP NO--UR/0032/70/036/003/0302/0304

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 016

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0126278  
ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. IN FECR CONTG. SMALLER THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.1-0.3 PERCENT SI THE LEAST NONMETALLIC IMPURITIES WERE FOUND IN THE CENTER OF THE INGOT, WHILE THE TOP CONTAINED MOST OF THE IMPURITIES AND THE BOTTOM WAS BETWEEN THESE TWO. IN FECR CONTG. 1.5-1.7 PERCENT SI THE DISTRIBUTION OF IMPURITIES DID NOT FOLLOW ANY PATTERN. THE CONTENT OF GASEOUS IMPURITIES WAS NOT AFFECTED BY THE LOCATION OF THE SAMPLE. GENERALLY, O CONCD. MOSTLY AT THE TOP OF THE INGOT, WHEREAS N WAS CONFINED MOSTLY TO THE BOTTOM OF THE INGOT. IN MOST OF THE INGOTS THE DISTRIBUTION OF SI IN C FREE FECR WAS UNIFORM; HOWEVER, IN EVERY LARGE INGOTS THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE IN THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SI. FACILITY: ZAPOROZH. MASHINOSTR. INST. IM. CHUBARYA, ZAPOROZHE, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

ELECTRONICS

Amplifiers

USSR

UDC: 621.375.4

GOREATOV, A. A., SAMSONOV, A. A., VELIKOV, L. V., RUDASHEVSKIY, YE, G.,  
Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow

"A Low-Noise Transistorized Amplifier"

Moscow, Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, No 2, Mar/Apr 70, pp 134-135

Abstract: The authors describe a transistorized amplifier with an inherent noise level of about 2 microvolts in the 10 Hz-30 kHz frequency band. The voltage gain for various measurement conditions varies over a range of 100-1000. The power to the amplifier is supplied by galvanic cells or storage batteries. Because of its small overall dimensions, the amplifier can be connected in cable lines and located close to the signal source. A small batch of amplifiers has been in satisfactory operation for about a year. The entire unit is accommodated in a box measuring 40 x 100 x 18 mm.

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Acc. Nr.:

AT0046532

Ref. Code: LIR 0144

USSR

UDC 621.318.562.001.24

PEKKER, IOEL' IOSIFOVICH, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Acting Professor,  
Head of the Department of Automation and Telemechanics of the Novocherkassk  
Polytechnical Institute, SAMSONOV, BORIS BORISOVICH, Postgraduate of  
Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute

"Calculating Switching Circuits with Parallel-Capacitive Commutation of  
Thyristors"

Novocherkassk, Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika  
(News of the Institutions of Higher Learning, Electromechanics), No 1,  
1970, pp 73-78 (from Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Elektro-  
mekhanika, No 1, 1970, p 114).

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Reel/frame  
19781791

AT0046532

Translation: A class of switching circuits with parallel-capacitive commutation of the thyristors is analyzed under the assumption that a thyristor is an ideal breaker switch. The basic calculational relations are derived for the case of an active-inductive load and considering the specifics of operation of the circuits as single and multiple-link DC power commutators. There is 1 table, 4 illustrations and a 4-entry bibliography.

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USSR

UDC:539.125.5.04

NEVEROV, V.A. and SAMSONOV, B.V.

"Experimental Determination of Irradiation Conditions With Minimum Expenditure of Reactor Time"

Tashkent, Sb. Dozimetriya i Radiats. Protsessy v Dozimetr. Sistemakh (Symposium on Dosimetry and Radiation Processes in Dosimetric Systems), 1972, pp 206-210 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Yadernyye Reaktory, 1973, Abstract No 3.50.89)

Translation: On the example of SM-2 and MIR nuclear reactors it is shown that knowing the basic values of energy release by one of the materials (Ni or Cu) with one state of the reactor system it is possible to calculate and predict with definite accuracy and with minimum expenditure of time the irradiation conditions of other arrangements. 1 table. 5 references.

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Materials UDC 621.039.5

VOTINOV, S. N., LOSEV, N. P., PROKHOROV, V. I., SAMSONOV, B. V., TSYKANOV, V. A.  
FIN'KO, A. G., Melekess

"Estimate of Long Term Strength of Structural Materials in Reactor"  
Kiev, Problemy Prochnosti, No 5, May, 1971, pp 61-64.

**Abstract:** Results are presented, produced in testing of tubular specimens of a number of structural materials under conditions of bombardment in a nuclear reactor. Two hundred hour tests performed with a flux of  $2.5 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$  fast neutrons and  $6 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$  thermal neutrons showed that the time to rupture for tubing of steels Types OKh16N15M3B, OKh16N15M3BR and Kh18N10T at 650°C decreases in comparison to the time to rupture without bombardment by not over 3-10 times. The deformation at rupture is approximately 1.5 times less than for specimens not bombarded. No changes in durability or ductility of copper and copper with chromium were observed in the reactor at 700°C.

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USSR

SAMSONOV, D. Ye.

UDC 621.385.64

"On Criteria For Selection Of An Optimum Connection Between A Magnetron And A Load"  
Elektron. tekhnika. Nauchno-tekhnik. sb. Elektron. SVCh (Electronics Technology.  
Scientific-Technical Collection. Microwave Electronics.), 1970, No 5, pp 35-38  
(from RZh--Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, No 8, August 1970, Abstract No 8A114)

Translation: On the basis of a theoretical analysis of the output characteristics of microwave generators and of test development of magnetrons, two criteris are formulated for a selection of an optimum connection between a magnetron and a load. The first criterion determines the optimum magnitude of the resistance which is introduced into a magnetron through an output resonator. The second criterion determines the conditions during which there occurs in the burdened magnetron the optimum, i.e., the most balanced,distribution of the high-frequency field in the area of interaction. 3 ref. Summary.

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BURYAK, G. V., ZAVITNEVICH, Yu. V., MIROVITSKIY, D. I., NAZAROV,  
V. L., and SAMSONOV, G. A.

UDC. 621.373.826:772.99

"Some Holographic Investigations of Light Dispersion With Models"  
Moscow, V sb. X Vses. konf. po rasprostr. radiovoln. Tezisy dokl.  
(Tenth All-Union Conference on the Propagation of Radio Waves;  
Report Theses--collection of works) "Nauka," 1972, pp 323-327 (from  
RZh--Radiotekhnika, No 10, 1972, Abstract No 10D417)

Translation: A holographic imitator of optical and infrared electronic systems, designed for studying the peculiarities of functional connections and set units, radio lines, and processes and phenomena occurring in radio systems, is described. The imitator contains a laser, a set of holographic or spatial models, a group of shaping and transforming optical elements, holographic imitators of range nonuniformities, and a receiver block. The peculiarities of the range over which the radio waves are propagated are modeled through a set of functional amplitude, phase, or complex filters. Results are given of the determination of dispersion diagrams for various objects for a signal path containing nonuniformities. A method is described which measures the dimensions of the object and the distance to it by forming a three-beam diagram of the radiation in which the direction of two beams are fixed while the third performs angular scanning to sense the contour of the investigated object. Bibliography of four items.

USSR

UDC 535.854

MIROVITSKIY, D. I., SAMSONOV, G. A., SOBOLEV, G. A., and SHANIN, V. I.,  
Moscow Institute of Radiotechnology, Electronics and Automation

"A Device for Processing the Optical Signals Scattered from Objects"

USSR Author's Certificate No 366444, Filed 22 Jan 71, Published 16 Jan 73  
(from Otkrytiya, Izobreteniya, Promyshlennyye Obraztsy, Tovarnyye Zhaki, No 7,  
Mar (a) 73, Claim No 1617320/26-9)

Translation: A device for the processing of optical signals scattered from objects, containing a source of coherent radiation, an axial optical canal, consisting of a collimator, a phototransparency, a Dove prism and a lens for direct and reverse Fourier conversions with an adjustable filter mounted between them and a canal for formation of optical signals scattered from objects in a hologram, in series, distinguished by the fact that in order to increase the rapidity of signal processing in the basic optical canal a translucent mirror a lens, a hologram and a rotating mirror have also been placed in series, optically connecting the output of the collimator with the adjustable filter, while the hologram and the adjustable filter are recorded on a registering device, for example a thermoplastic.

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USSR

MIROVITSKIY, D.I., ~~SAVCHENKO, G.A.~~, SHANIN, V.I.

UDC 621.391.2

"Interference-Shadow Marking Of Volume Models"

Radiotekhnika i elektronika, Vol XVII, No 6, June 1972, pp 1280-1285

Abstract: The effectiveness is shown of a new method of marking in the problem of identification of volume models or groups of models in coherent light. The marking signals substantially increase the informativeness of their images, decreasing the probability of reductions by the introduction of additional criteria [priznak], which assure a sharper appearance of the boundaries of the multidimensional regions of the distinguishable specimens. Experimental results are obtained with respect to the identification of volume models during their observation in near and far zones by methods of optical matched filtration. 6 fig. 16 ref. Received by editors, 6 May 1971.

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USSR

SAMSONOV, G. V., and EPIK, A. P.

"Refractory Coatings"

Moscow, Tugoplavkiye Pokrytiya, Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1973, 400 pp

Translation of Foreword. Development of modern technology involves the necessity of using continuously increasing working temperatures, velocities, high and complex loads, as well as the exploitation of individual units and complete machines and mechanisms under conditions of action by aggressive media. This requires improving existing materials and the development of new ones that are distinguished by increased physico-technical and exploitative characteristics, reliability and technological conditions of production. It is mainly therefore that in the Directives of the Twenty-Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR for the years 1971-1975 special attention is being paid to the creation and mastering of new especially economical

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USSR

SAMSONOV, G. V., et al., Tugoplavkiye Pokrytiya, Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1973, 400 pp

materials, and the development and introduction into production of the latest methods of strengthening metals.

Included in the most promising materials of this type along with refractory metals and their alloys are the refractory metal-like and non-metallic compounds such as carbides, borides, nitrides, silicides, aluminides, beryllides, oxides, and sulfides [1-4]. However their direct utilization for manufacturing parts for machines and mechanisms is often limited by technological difficulties, significant brittleness, and low strength properties under conditions of dynamic loads, as well as a relatively high cost.

Therefore it is much more feasible to use the useful properties of refractory compounds applying them in the form of coatings of sufficiently strong and plastic bases. The creation of such coatings in a number of cases is most effective and sometimes

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USSR

SAMSONOV, G. V., et al., *Tugoplavkiye Pokrytiya*, Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1973, 400 pp

is the only means of solving complex technical problems [52]. Coatings of refractory compounds are distinguished also by another important feature -- they are economically profitable since their use permits in a number of cases simplifying the technology and also replacing expensive and rare metals with less deficient materials without substantial change in the efficiency of parts, structures, and aggregates. Thus, for example, corrosion-resistant high-temperature chrome and chrome-nickel steels in a number of instances are being replaced successfully by carbon steels with chrome, nickel, zinc, and other coatings deposited by various methods.

The use of different types of wear-resistant and antifriction coatings permits increasing the lifetime and increasing the reliability of operation of unlike parts of machines and instruments. Such methods of producing diffusion protective coatings which increase the hardness and wear-resistance of steel

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USSR

SAMSONOV, G. V., et al., Tugoplavkiye Pokrytiya, Moscow, Izd-vo Metallur-  
giya, 1973, 400 pp.

parts such as cementation, nitriding, nitrocementation, and chrome-plating have become traditional in modern machine construction.

Without protective scale-resistant coatings it is impossible to create and use refractory materials on a base of refractory metals of the large set of four (niobium, tantalum, molybdenum, and tungsten) in oxidizing media.

At the present time in the domestic and foreign press hundreds of works appear every year devoted to different types of protective coatings and methods of depositing them. These works are often published in rare and difficult-to-obtain sources, they are scattered and not systematized which to a significant degree makes their use by investigators and industrial workers involved with the development and use of coatings more difficult. In recent years several monographs have appeared which to a

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SAMSONOV, G. C., et al., Tugoplavkiye Pokrytiya, Moscow, Izd-vo Metalluriya, 1973, 400 pp

known degree generalize the accumulated experience in the area of creating and using different types of coatings. Among them it follows especially to mention monographs [6-11]. Furthermore a number of collections [12-23] have been published in the Nauka and Naukova Dumka Publishing Houses which contain the works of scientific conferences and seminars on different questions of the theory and technology of producing coatings as well as their use in practice.

However all these publications have appeared unfortunately in small editions and have already become a bibliographic rarity. In this work the authors pursued the goal of systematizing and generalizing the data available in the literature as well as their own experience in the field of creating and investigating the properties of coatings on the base of refractory compounds and metals. Here by the term "refractory" they mean metals, alloys, compounds, and composition materials with a melting point

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SAMSONOV, G. V., et al., *Tugoplavkiye Pokrytiya*, Moscow, Izd-vo Metallur-  
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as a rule no lower than 1500° C. Exceptions are the boride  
coatings on alloys of iron, a number of intermetallides, and  
composition coatings in which the melting points are below 1500°  
C, but they are finding broad practical use as a consequence of  
other valuable technological properties (hardness, wear resist-  
ance, and corrosion resistance).

The work contains no description of several methods of pro-  
duction and types of coatings which have been described in suf-  
ficient detail in the respective monographs [6-9]. Special at-  
tention in the book is paid to the following three methods of  
producing coatings -- diffusion saturation, sputtering, and de-  
position from the gas and vapor phase as the most widely used  
and promising methods in practice. Simultaneously they examine  
several other developing methods including combined ones, that  
is, representing a set of two or more simple methods.

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In describing the properties of refractory compounds and metals attention is paid mainly to those properties which may have value when working with these materials as coatings.

The book includes only those technological variations of depositing coatings and their properties which are most interesting from the scientific viewpoint and important in the practical sense.

More space is devoted to coatings produced by the method of diffusion saturation in comparison to coatings that are sputtered and deposited from the gas and vapor phases, as well as those that are deposited by other methods.

The authors will accept with appreciation all comments pertaining to the content of the book and the form of the discussion.

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These trends have found reflection in the content and directions of reports presented at the Fourth All-Union Thermophysical Conference on the Properties of Materials at High Temperatures. These reports served as the basis of the articles presented in the present collection.

Along with the articles devoted to discussing the results of measurements on thermal conductivity, thermal diffusivity, thermal expansion, as well as a procedure for measuring these characteristics at high temperatures, the collection contains articles on the thermodynamic and electrophysical properties and the theoretical study of the mechanism of heat transport in crystals.

In the materials of the collection considerable attention has been paid to the thermophysical investigations of dielectrics, complex oxide and other natural and synthetic composite materials including those reinforced with fibers, grain-oriented forms of graphite, materials of microelectronics, and other specific high-temperature materials used in real structures.  
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USSR

SAMSONOV, G. V., Teplofizicheskiye Svoystva Tverdykh Veshchestv, Izd-vo Nauka, 1973, 161 pp

The materials in this collection reflect the growing methodical and scientific level of research on thermophysical properties, and a close examination of the interpretation of results obtained, in which not only molecular and atomic mechanisms and concepts are employed but subatomic ones as well. This indicates the undoubtedly beginning of a qualitative jump in understanding the nature of the thermophysical properties of solids at high temperatures.

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SAMSONOV, G. V., KAZAKOV, V. K., GORODETSKIY, S. S., and KISLYY, P. S.,  
Institute of Problems of Material Sciences, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR  
"Mechanical Properties of Nitride-Oxide Materials in the System Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-  
Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>"

Kiev, Poroshkovaya Metallurgiya, No 2, Feb 74, pp 60-63

**Abstract:** The dependence of mechanical properties of materials in the system Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> on composition, sintering temperature and test temperature was studied. The nitride-oxide materials were produced by pressing with subsequent sintering in a medium of nitrogen. Silicon dioxide, apparently present in the form of a fine film on the surface of the silicon nitride particles plays a significant role in sintering and, interacting with the aluminum oxide, forms mullite, which activates the sintering process. The addition of titanium dioxide to the aluminum oxide also activates sintering. The strength characteristics of substances in the system were studied at 20 and 1000° C. The strength of the materials decreases with increasing Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> content. The optimal sintering temperatures are determined for the production of materials with maximum strength.

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SAMSONOV, G. V., Resp. Editor, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR

Zashchitnyye pokrytiya na metallakh (Protective Metal Coatings,), Kiev,  
"Naukova Dumka," 1973, 215 pp

Translation of Annotation: The collection contains articles on theoretical and practical problems of surface alloying and creating protective coatings primarily on metals and alloys. It is intended for broad readership by materials science specialists working on the development of modern materials for various branches of technology, as well as for engineers and technicians in machine building, metallurgy, chemistry, and other branches of industry.

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SAMSONOV, G.N.

MHD

RESEARCH ON MATERIALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ONE-CYCLE AND GENERATOR ELECTRODES

[Article by G. V. Samsonov, Yu. M. Slepov, S. G. Grishin, V. S. Komendko, I. A. Pochernyayeva, T. N. Lapchik (Institute of Problems of Hydrodynamics, Academy of Sciences USSR); G. M. Shegelyev, M. P. Mikata (Institute of Industrial Thermophysics, Academy of Sciences USSR); E. P. Strashinin (Institute of Electrodynamics, Academy of Sciences USSR); Kiev, 1971, pp. 353-409]

Annotation

Presented in this paper are the results of testing of gas-permeable blown electrodes under model MHD conditions. The tests revealed that the erosion resistance of protected materials is increased by a factor of 80 (mode) and up to 30 A/cm<sup>2</sup> (in the distributed discharge mode).

The interaction between air plasma containing compounds of alkali metals as additive, and the surface of electrodes protected by blowing and made of nonporous polycrystalline silicon carbide, produced by the reaction sintering method, are presented in this work. The physical properties which govern the operational performance of the electrodes are analyzed. It is established that long-term operation of the electrodes does not result in change of the phase composition and properties of polycrystalline silicon carbide. Erosion and chemical destruction occurs only on the surface of electrodes.

The composition of the film formed on the surface of a silicon carbide additive during operation in contact with plasma containing potassium film substantially increases the emissivity of silicon carbide.

The electrode of an MHD generator should satisfy two main requirements:

a) resistance to the aggressive action of the plasma jet for a long

JPRS 01609  
29 March 1974

(9)

USSR

UDC 661.183

PASECHNIK, V. A., MOSKVICHET, B. V., and SAMSONOV, G. V.

"Selectivity of the Ion Exchange Processes in Case of Partial Inaccessibility  
of the Sorption Centers"

Leningrad, Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, Vol 46, No 8, Aug 73, pp 1758-1763

**Abstract:** Many important ion exchange processes occur under conditions in which some of the sorption centers are inaccessible, so that the sorption exhibits strong non-ideal characteristics. The authors propose a method for calculating thermodynamic functions of similar processes of ion exchange: standard enthalpy and entropy as well as the coefficients of the activity of the components. A theoretical mathematical treatment of the formulae is given with implicit consideration of the effect of inaccessible centers on selectivity.

1/1

- 10 -

USSR

UDC 66.067.38:62-278

SAMSONOV, G. V., ROZHANSKAYA, T. I., MOSKVICHÉV, B. V., MARGOLINA, N. A.,  
SELEKHNOVA, G. B., KOZHEVNIKOVA, P. YE.

"Study of the Permeability of Ultrafiltration Diaphragms"

Moscow, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Khimicheskaya, No 11, 1973,  
pp 2589-2592

**Abstract:** The results are presented from a study of the physical-chemical properties of Soviet anisotropic diaphragms based on cellulose acetate: the permeability and filtration rates as functions of the concentration and pressure gradients and the composition of the solution. The degree of trapping of the material by a given diaphragm depends primarily on the molecular weight of the material. The filtration rate depends on the type of diaphragm, the magnitude of the pressure gradient, the concentration and composition of the filtered solution. The dimensions of the ultrafilter pores are estimated. Integral pore distribution curves with respect to dimensions in the active layer of the membranes are plotted and interpreted. The active layer of the tested diaphragm is characterized predominantly by pores corresponding with respect to permeability to materials with a macromolecule diameter of 20-40 Å. The performed studies make it possible efficiently to select ultrafilters suitable for the concentration of biological preparations of defined molecular weight.

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- 22 -

USSR

BOZHKO, S. A., et al, Poroshkovaya Metallurgiya, No 2 (86), Feb 76, pp 46-52

The nature of this dependence is analogous to that found for the activation energy of collective recrystallization of titanium carbide, but quantitatively the recrystallization activation energy is lower by a factor of 2.5. This is probably due to thermodynamic instability determined by excess energy at grain boundaries, even at room temperature. It is assumed that collective recrystallization is the result of an atomic mechanism of grain boundary migration in titanium carbide caused by local melting at grain boundaries. Nonlocalized electrons which account for energy exchange between atoms apparently play an important part in the process of grain boundary migration.

2/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002202810006-0"  
USSR

BOZHKO, S. A., and SAMSONOV, G. V., Institute of Problems of Material Science,  
Academy of Sciences UkrSSR

"On the Mechanism of Collective Recrystallization in Titanium Carbide"

Kiev, Poroshkovaya Metallurgiya, No 2 (86), Feb 76, pp 46-52

Abstract: Hot-pressed sintered titanium carbide specimens with various carbon concentrations and porosities of 2-8% were used for studying collective recrystallization. It was found that collective recrystallization begins after surface hardening at 1500-1600°C. The increase in grain size for defective carbides starts at lower temperatures and is more intensive than for carbides approaching the stoichiometric composition. The motive force for collective recrystallization is excess grain-boundary energy. It was found that the activation energy for the recrystallization process is appreciably dependent on the degree of development of this process, the heating rate, and the degree of plastic deformation. These various factors are characterized by the limiting activation energy, which is related to the electronic structure of the material. It was found that the limiting activation energy for titanium carbide in the hexagonal region at high temperatures increases as the stoichiometric composition is approached.

1/2

1/2 025 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--11SEP70  
TITLE--THEORY AND TECHNOLOGY OF PRODUCING THE MATERIALS OF ELECTRODE TOOLS  
FOR ELECTROEROSION MACHINING. 4. STRUCTURAL AND PHASE COMPONENTS OF  
AUTHOR--SAMSONOV, G.V., MUKHA, I.M., GLOBA, L.V.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR *S*

SOURCE--POROSH. MET. 1970, 10(1), 71-5

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--MATERIALS, MECH., IND., CIVIL AND MARINE ENGR

TOPIC TAGS--ELECTRON MICROSCOPY, ELECTROEROSION MACHINE TOOL, TOOL STEEL,  
CRYSTAL STRUCTURE, TUNGSTEN CARBIDE, COBALT, COPPER/(U)VK ALLOY

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1989/0588

STEP NO--UR/0226/70/010/001/0071/0075

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0107185

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 025

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--11SEP70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0107185

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE STRUCTURES OF THE COMPNS. WERE STUDIED, FOR THE BASES OF WHICH SERVED THE WASTES OF THE VK TYPE SOLID ALLOYS CONTG. CU, NI, AND BN ADDNS. AN ELECTRON MICROSCOPE AT MAGNIFICATIONS OF 100-1150X WAS USED FOR THIS STUDY. MICROSECTIONS WERE EXAMD. BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER ETCHING. THE NO. OF CU INCLUSIONS IN WC,CO,CU COMPNS. AND THEIR SIZES INCREASE WITH THEIR INCREASING CONTENT IN THE ALLOYS. THE HIGH EROSION STABILITY OF WC,CO,CU,BN COMPNS. CAN BE EXPLAINED BY THE FORMATION OF A PECULIAR HONEYCOMBED STRUCTURE, IN WHICH THE LOW MELTING CU AND CO ARE ENCLOSED IN THE REFRACTORY BN CELLS. THE HIGH EROSION STABILITY OF THE MATERIAL MADE OF CU WITH ADDN. OF 2-3 WT. PERCENT BN IS GENERALLY ASSOCD. ALSO WITH THE EXTINGUISHING OF THE ARC BY THE VAPORS OF THE EASILY DISSOCG. BN. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THIS TAKES PLACE ALSO WHEN SUCH MATERIAL IS EMPLOYED FOR ELECTRODE TOOLS.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 018 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--18SEP70  
TITLE--IONIC COMPONENT OF THE CATHODIC SPUTTERING OF A COPPER SINGLE  
CRYSTAL -U-

AUTHOR--(05)-BUKHANOV, V.M., YURASOVA, V.YE., SYSOYEV, A.A., SAMSONOV,  
G.V., NIKOLAYEV, B.I.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--FIZ. TVERO. TELA 1970, 12(2), 394-7

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--MATERIALS, PHYSICS

TOPIC TAGS--COPPER CRYSTAL, NEON, ION, CATHODE SPUTTERING, METAL SINGLE  
CRYSTAL

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1984/0144

STEP NO--UR/0181/70/012/002/0394/0397

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0054940

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 018

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--18SEP70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0054940  
ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. INVESTIGATION IS DESCRIBED OF THE  
ANGULAR AND ENERGY DISTRIBUTIONS OF SECONDARY POS. IONS, KNOCKED OUT  
FROM THE (100) FACE OF CU BY NE IONS WITH ENERGIES OF 5 AND 20 KEV.

89

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 025 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--18SEP70  
TITLE--MECHANISM OF THE COARSENING RECRYSTALLIZATION IN TITANIUM CARBIDE  
-U-

AUTHOR--(02)-BOZHKO, S.A., SAMSONOV, G.V.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--POROSHKOVAYA METALLURGIYA, VOL. 10, FEB. 1970, P 46-52

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--MATERIALS

TOPIC TAGS--CHEMICAL REACTION MECHANISM, CRYSTALLIZATION, ACTIVATION  
ENERGY, TITANIUM CARBIDE

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1989/0591

STEP NO--UR/0226/70/010/000/0046/0052

CITRC ACCESSION NO--AP0107188

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 025  
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0107188 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--18SEP70

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. STUDY OF THE COARSENING RECRYSTALLIZATION IN A COMPACTED POWDER OF TITANIUM CARBIDE WITHIN THE HOMOGENEOUS REGION. THE RELATION BETWEEN THE INITIAL ACTIVATION ENERGY AND THE COMPOSITION OF TiC IS DETERMINED. THE RESULTS OBTAINED ARE DISCUSSED TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE ROLE OF NONLOCALIZED ELECTRONS IN THE ENERGY EXCHANGE BETWEEN ATOMS DURING MIGRATION OF GRAIN BOUNDARIES.

UNCLASSIFIED

## Powder Metallurgy

USSR

UDC 659.162.212

SAMSONOV, G. V., YEROSHENKO, A. I., OSTROVERKHOV, V. I., KRAT, V. A., and DUBOVIK, T. V., Institute of Problems of Material Science, Academy of Sciences Ukr SSR and Brovary Powder Metallurgy Plant

Kiev, Poroshkovaya Metallurgiya, No 12, Dec 72, pp 46-48

**Abstract:** The technology for production of large-scale parts from boron carbonitride with a diameter of 100-300 mm has been developed jointly by the Department of Refractory Materials at the Institute of Problems of Material Science and the Brovary Powder Metallurgy Plant. The following maximum and minimum values of the different properties are presented:

Electrical resistance, ohm-cm at 20°C	$10^{13}$
at 2000°C	$2 \times 10^4$
Coefficient of thermal conductivity, v/m, at 300°C	27.0
at 2000°C	9.8
Coefficient of thermal expansion, deg <sup>-1</sup> , at 20-300°C	$0.77 \times 10^{-6}$
at 1000-2000°C	$4.5 \times 10^{-6}$
Dielectric permeability at $\lambda = 4.6$ cm, at 20°C	1.9-2.1
Tangent angle of dielectric loss at $\lambda = 4.6$ cm, at 20°C 1/2	0.017-0.14

USSR

SAMSONOV, G. V., et al., Poroshkovaya Metallurgiya, No 12, Dec 72, pp 46-48

Vaporization rate, g/cm <sup>2</sup> -sec at 1515°C	6.78x10 <sup>-9</sup>
at 1927°C	4.43x10 <sup>-6</sup>
Compressive strength, kg/mm <sup>2</sup> , at 20°C	1.59
at 2020°C	4.75
Bend strength, kg/mm <sup>2</sup> , at 20°C	1.80
Modulus of normal elasticity, kg/cm <sup>2</sup> , at 20°C	138300
at 1800°C	122500

The physical and engineering properties of boron carbonitride allow it to be recommended for use as refractory and electrical insulation material for crucibles, vats, pipe for transfer of molten metals, alloys slags and salts, jackets for thermocouples, refractory lining plates and high-temperature electrical insulators at temperatures up to 2000-2500°C. One table, 5 bibliographic references.

2/2

USSR

UIC 622.781.046

SAMSONOV, G. V., YURCHENKO, D. Z., and KOVALEV, G. A.

"Investigating the Possibility of Using Refractory Alloys for Welding."

Kiev, Avtomaricheskaya Svarka, No 10, Oct 70, pp 70-72

**Abstract:** Research conducted by the Institute for Problems of Material Science, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR, on developing alloys for welding, particularly those based on chromium carbides and borides, is described. Type numbers of such alloys are K3Kh, EKh-2, KHR-19X, CK-15, and TEKKh. These alloys are wear-resistant. The purpose of the research was to consider the possibility of using the borides  $TiB_2$ ,  $CrB_2$ ,  $Mo_2B_5$ , and  $W_2B_5$  as basic compounds of the alloys. To improve the alloy characteristics, the borides were mixed with type PZhLM iron powder. To increase the wear-resistance of welded layers, the alloys were strengthened by the addition of 15% by volume of  $B_4C$ . The article is illustrated by photographs of the microstructure of alloys consisting of 20%  $TiB_2$ , 15%  $B_4C$ , and iron. A table of various alloys and their relative wear-resistance after welding is also presented. The authors conclude that the addition of  $TiB_2$  and  $B_4C$  gives optimal results for strengthening steel surface welding.

1/1

1/2 031 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70  
TITLE--THE TERNARY SYSTEMS METAL CARBON HYDROGEN AND METAL NITROGEN

HYDROGEN -U-

AUTHOR--(03)--SAMSONOV, G.V., ANTONOVA, M.P., MEROZOV, V.V.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

S

SOURCE--PERIODICAL MET., APR. 1970, (4), 66-79

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--MATERIALS

TOPIC TAGS--PHASE EQUILIBRIUM, HYDRIDE, CHEMICAL BONDING, ELECTRON STRUCTURE, X RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS, NEUTRON DIFFRACTION, NITROGEN, CARBIDE PHASE, METAL CONTAINING GAS

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--3006/0536

STEP NO--UR/0226/TC/009/004/0056/0079

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APC131368

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 031

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0134398

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE NATURE OF THE TERNARY HYDRIDES FORMED IN THE ME, C, H AND ME, N, H SYSTEMS WAS STUDIED BY X RAY AND NEUTRON DIFFRACTION FOR CASES IN WHICH ME IS EQUAL TO Ti, ZR, HF, V, NB, LA, OR YT. PRIOR TO THE INTRODUCTION OF H THE CARBIDES IN THE ME, C, H SYSTEMS WERE IN A DISORDERED STATE; ON INCREASING THE H CONTENT ORDERING SET IN RAPIDLY. THESE RESULTS AND CORRESPONDING RESULTS OBTAINED FOR THE ME, N, H SYSTEMS ARE INTERPRETED ON THE BASIS OF THE STABLE ELECTRON CONFIGURATIONS CHARACTERIZING THE CHEMICAL BONDS IN THE ASSOCIATED NITRO AND CARBOHYDRIDES.

1/2 029

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70

TITLE--RELATION BETWEEN THE DISLOCATION AND ELECTRON STRUCTURES OF SOLIDS

-U-

AUTHOR--(02)-SAMSONOV, G.V., VAULIN, YU.S.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--PUROSHKOVA MET., MAR. 1970, (3), 67-71

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--PHYSICS, MATERIALS

TOPIC TAGS--ELECTRON STRUCTURE, SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIAL, SILICON,  
GERMANIUM, SINGLE CRYSTAL, CRYSTAL LATTICE STRUCTURE

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--3006/0624

STEP NO--UR/0226/70/000/003/0067/0071

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO134386

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 029

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0134386

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE RELATION BETWEEN THE DISLOCATION STRUCTURE OF SOLID MATERIALS (METALS AND SEMICONDUCTORS) AND THE ELECTRON STRUCTURES OF THE CORRESPONDING ELEMENTS IS DISCUSSED IN THE LIGHT OF THE LATEST THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL DATA. THUS FOR EXAMPLE A TYPICAL DISLOCATION DENSITY IN SI AND GE, WHICH HAVE STABLE SP PRIME3 ELECTRON CONFIGURATIONS, IS 10 PRIME2-10 PRIME3 CM PRIME NEGATIVE2, WHEREAS IN METAL SINGLE CRYSTALS, WHICH HAVE STABLE CONFIGURATIONS OF THE D PRIMES, D PRIME10, ETC. TYPES, TYPICAL DISLOCATION DENSITIES ARE FAR HIGHER (10 PRIME8 CM PRIME NEGATIVE2 AFTER ANNEALING).

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 027 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70  
TITLE--COLLECTIVE RECRYSTALLIZATION IN FREELY POURED POWDERS OF ZIRCONIUM  
CARBIDE -U-  
AUTHOR-(02)-SAMSONOV, G.V., BOZHKO, S.A.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--POROSH. MET., AKAD. NAUK UKR. SSR; NO. 3, 35-8(MAR 1970)

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--MATERIALS, PHYSICS

TOPIC TAGS--ZIRCONIUM CARBIDE, RECRYSTALLIZATION, NONSTOICHIOMETRIC  
COMPOUND, ACTIVATION ENERGY, LATTICE DEFECT

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED  
PROXY REEL/FRAME--3002/0115

STEP NO--UR/0226/T0/003/000/0035/0038

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0127741

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70

2/2 027 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO127741

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT IN FREELY Poured POWDERS OF NONSTOICHIOMETRIC PHASES OF ZIRCONIUM CARBIDE THE ACTIVATION ENERGY OF THE COLLECTIVE RECRYSTALLIZATION DECREASED WITH AN INCREASE IN THE IMPERFECTION OF CARBON SUBLATTICE. THE GROWTH OF THE ACTIVATION ENERGY FROM TIC SUBX TO NBC SUBX AND FURTHER TO ZRC SUBX WAS IN AGREEMENT WITH THE TYPE OF ELECTRONIC INTERACTION IN THESE PHASES.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 022

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--04DEC70

TITLE--ELECTRON STRUCTURE AND PROPERTIES OF LANTHANIDES -U-

AUTHOR--SAMSONOV, G.V.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--UKRAIN. KHM. ZHUR., MAR. 1970, 36, (3), 227-233

DATE PUBLISHED----MAR 70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY, MATERIALS

TOPIC TAGS--PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY PROPERTY, ELECTRON STRUCTURE, LANTHANUM, HARDNESS, LUTETIUM, CERIUM, PRASEODYMIUM, NEODYMIUM, PROMETHEUM, SAMARIUM, EUROPPIUM, GADOLINUM, TERBIUM

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED  
PROXY REEL/FRAME--3008/0366

STEP NO--UR/0073/T0/036/003/0227/0233

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0137470

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 022

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0137470

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--04DEC70

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0 ABSTRACT. THE PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE LANTHANIDE METALS (LA, CE, ... LU) ARE DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO THEIR ELECTRON STRUCTURES. THE THERMAL EXPANSION, IONIC RADIUS, M.P., THERMIONIC EMISSION WORK FUNCTION, MAGNETIC MOMENT, AND HARDNESS OF THESE METALS FORM SERIES OF VARYING DEGREES OF SMOOTHNESS WHEN PLOTTED AGAINST ATOMIC NUMBER. IN GENERAL, THE STRUCTURES AND PROPERTIES OF THESE METALS ARE DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE STATE OF THE 4F ELECTRONS.

UNCLASSIFIED

5  
USSR

UDC 666.765.2.01

SAMSONOV, G. V., KASCHINSKIY, V. A., and CHIKHACHVILI, I. T., Institute of Problems of Material Science, Academy of Sciences USSR.

"Effect of Transition Metals on the Size of the Titanium Grain"

Moscow, Metallovedeniye i Nauchnicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov, No. 11, Nov. 70, pp. 30-31

**Abstract:** A study was made of the effect of transition metals on the refinement of the grain of cast titanium alloys. Titanium sponge of the following composition was used as the source material: 0.2% Al; 0.34% Fe; 0.03% Si; 0.01% V; 0.03% Cr; 0.09% Cu; 0.06% Ti; La, Mn and Ni -- traces. Additions of V, Cr, Ti, Cu, Ni, La, V, Zr, N, Ti, and also of Sn, Pb, Pb<sub>2</sub>Sn, Sn, Cu, Pd, Cu and Sn were introduced into titanium in quantities of 0.1%, 0.1%; 0.01%; 0.4%; 0.01%; 0.01%; 1.0%; 1.3; 1.5 wt.% respectively. The hyperfine constant in samples was 1.05, 1.07, 1.3, 1.5 wt.%, respectively. The hyperfine constant in samples was 1.05, 1.07, 1.3, 1.5 wt.%. It is shown that, of the transition metals titanium, tantalum, vanadium, niobium, palladium, and platinum are most effective in refining the microstructure of cast titanium.

1/1

Acc. Nr:

A10049892

Abstracting Service:

CHEMICAL ABST.

Ref. Code:

5/70

7410441

92550s Formation of graphite in FeCe cast iron. Samsonov,  
G. V.; Lotakov, A. A. (Inst. Probl. Materialoznavstva, Khar'kov,  
USSR). *Dopov. Akad. Nauk Ukr. RSR, Ser. A* 1970, 1, 80-3  
(Ukraine). The transformation of the graphite inclusions was  
studied as a function of the amt. of ferrocerium, temp., and  
delay time, by using the metallographic method. The formation  
of globular graphite is explained by the electron donor capacity  
of the rare-earth atoms owing to the  $4f^n \rightarrow 4f^{n-1}5d^1$  electron  
transitions and by the selective acceptor capacity of the C  
atoms in Vertman-Samaric clusters, nuclei, and crystals.

M. Shelef

REEL/FRAME  
19801824

Acc. Nr.

AP0049306

Abstracting Service:  
CHEMICAL ABST: 5-78

Ref. Code

GR 0226

S

103083v Activation of tungsten sintering by platinum group  
metals. Samsonov, G. V.; Yakovlev, V. I. (Inst. Probl.  
Materialoved., Kiev, USSR). *Porosh. Met.* 1970, 10(1), 37-44

(Russ). The effect of the Pt group metals (Ru, Rh, Pd, Os) on the sintering of W at 1000-2000° was investigated. The activating effect of the additive is increased as follows: Os > Ru > Rh > Pd. An electronic mechanism of activated sintering is considered on the basis of a model of configuration localization of valence electrons. The activating action of the additives results in the localization of nonlocalized electrons of W atoms near the cores of the additive atoms, with a general decrease in the stored energy of the system as a whole. The electronic transitions from the W atoms to the addn. atoms cause the high solv. of W in the Pt-group metals and their preferential (up to being unipolar) diffusion into W.

S. A. Mersol

PC

18

REEL/FRAME  
19801123

Acc. Nr.: AP0029512

Ref. Code: UR 0240

PRIMARY SOURCE: Gigiyena i Sanitariya, 1970, Nr 1, pp 42-45

COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT PRODUCED  
ON THE BODY BY SILICIDES OF THE TRANSITION METALS

I. T. Brakhnova, G. V. Samsonov

A high fibrogenic activity and dystrophic changes were detected in the parenchymaous organs of albino rats under the action of disilicides of titanium, molybdenum and tungsten. Their maximum permissible concentrations are recommended. The toxicity proved to diminish starting from titanium silicide to molybdenum and tungsten silicides; it was inversely related to the increase of static weight of stable electronic d<sup>6</sup> and Sp<sup>3</sup>-configurations formed in the interaction of silicon atoms and transitory metal; and besides it depended on the symmetry of crystallic lattice.

9m.

REEL/FRAME

19691112

2

USSR

UDC 669.018.4:537.311.621.762.4

SAMSONOV, G. V., BOGOMOL, I. V., L'VOV, S. N., and LESNAYA, M. I., Institute of Problems of Material Science, Academy of Sciences Ukr SSR and the Kherson Pedagogical Institute

"Electrophysical Properties of TiC-Nb, TiC-Ta, TiC-Mo, and TiC-W Cermets"

Kiev, Poroshkovaya Metallurgiya, No 10, Oct 72, pp 62-67

Abstract: The temperature function of specific electrical resistance  $\rho$  and coefficient of thermal emf  $\alpha$  of TiC-Nb, TiC-Ta, TiC-Mo, and TiC-W cermets, with a varying content of cementizing metal, was investigated at 20-1100°C. The Hall coefficient  $R$  was also measured at room temperature. Cermet samples were made by sintering, plus hot extrusion at 2000-2500°C at a pressure of 300 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> for 10-15 minutes. Extremes were observed in the concentration relationships at 50 at.% Nb(Ta) and 25 at.% Mo(W). The linear nature of the temperature function  $\rho = \rho(t)$ ,  $\alpha = \alpha(t)$  was shown for the investigated cermets, which testifies to the metallic character of their conductivity. The specific electrical resistance of TiC-Nb and TiC-Ta exceeds the resistance of the initial metals (Nb--16 and Ta--14.7 micro-ohm-cm) by 7-14 times and is 2-4 times greater than in TiC (53 micro-ohm-cm). In the TiC-Mo and TiC-W cermets the specific electrical resistance is an order higher than in the initial materials 1/2

USSR

SAMSONOV, G. V., et al., Poroshkovaya Metallurgiya, No 10, Oct 72, pp 62-67  
and 1-3 times higher than in TiC, with the exception of compositions 25TiC-  
75Mo or 25TiC-75W, where the electrical resistance is somewhat less than in  
TiC. 3 figures, 1 table, 12 bibliographic references.

2/2

USSR

UDC 669.295'27.2

SAMSONOV, G. V., CHAPLYGIN, F. I., VITRYANYUK, V. K., and ABRAMOVA, V. S.,  
Kiev.

"Physico-Mechanical Properties of Tungsten Titanate Solid Alloys With Carbon  
Deficit in the Lattice of the Carbide Solid Solution"

Moscow, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk USSR, Metallofizika, No 5, Sep-Oct 72, pp 158-162

**Abstract:** An investigation was made of the production conditions of solid solutions of the Ti5K6 type based on composite carbides  $0.6 \text{ TiC}_{1-x} \text{O}-0.4 \text{ WC}$ ,  $0.6 \text{ TiC}_{0.8}-0.4 \text{ WC}$ , and  $0.6 \text{ TiC}_{0.6}-0.4 \text{ WC}$ . The alloys, after sintering in a hydrogen medium, possess satisfactory physico-mechanical properties, but caking in vacuum results in embrittlement due to the vaporization of cobalt. A decrease in the carbon content in the composite carbide  $\text{TiC}_{x \leq 1}-\text{WC}$  results in increased coercivity, increased specific electric resistance, slightly increased hardness, and decreased bending strength. In alloys produced on the basis of  $\text{TiC}_{0.6}-\text{WC}$  composite carbide the  $\gamma_1$  phase is present, as in WC-Co alloys. The cutting properties of the investigated alloys in processing steel 50 are 30-40% higher than those of the standard Ti5K6 alloy. Four figures, two tables, eight bibliographic references.

1/1

- 38 -

Coatings

USSR

SAVONOV, G. V. [Editor in Chief]

URC: 669.715

"Protective Coatings on Metals"

Zashchitnyye Pokrytiya na Metallakh [English version above], 5th Edition, Naukova Dumka Press, Kiev, 1971, 212 pp.

Translation of Annotation: This collection discusses problems of the theory and practice of diffusion separation and formation of protective coatings on metals and alloys.

Results are presented for technological processes for application of protective coatings. The technological properties of coatings are described and areas of their application are indicated.

The book is designed for materials scientists working on the creation of modern materials for various branches of technology. It may also be useful to engineering and technical workers at enterprises in the machine building, metallurgical, chemical and other branches of industry.

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